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09/879,958	06/14/2001	Kazuo Sano	4468-016	4198

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EXAMINER

AMINI, JAVID A

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2672

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/879,958

Applicant(s)

SANO ET AL.

Examiner

Javid A Amini

Art Unit

2672

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120**

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**Preliminary Amendment filed on August 15, 2001.**

**Amendment to the claims:**

**List of the claims:**

Claim 1, (Amended): A CCM calculating system for calculating a blending ratio of colorants based on stored color data, said system comprising: [an input means for inputting] a receiving means for receiving input data of color specification values corresponding to a desired target color; and a calculating means for calculating a blending ratio of colorants for reproducing said target color based on said input data of color specification values and said stored color data.

Claim 11, (Amended): A CCM calculating method for calculating a blending ratio of colorants based on stored color data, said method comprising the steps of: [inputting] receiving data of color specification values corresponding to a desired target color; and calculating a blending ratio of colorants for reproducing said target color based on said [input] received data of color specification values and said stored color data.

Claim 12, (Amended): A computer-readable medium having a program of instructions for execution by the computer to perform a CCM calculation processing for providing a blending ratio of colorants based on stored color data, said CCM calculation processing comprising the steps of: [inputting] receiving data of color specification values corresponding to a desired target color; and calculating a blending ratio of colorants for reproducing said target color based on said [input] received data of color specification values and said stored color data.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said-subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-4,6-7, 9-12 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rolleston, and further in view of Syeda-Mahmood.

1. Claim 1.

“A CCM calculating system for calculating a blending ratio of colorants based on stored color data, said system comprising: a receiving means for receiving input data of color specification values corresponding to a desired target color; and a calculating means for calculating a blending ratio of colorants for reproducing said target color based on said input data of color specification values and said stored color data”,

Rolleston teaches in (col. 1, lines 5-10) the invention is directed towards compiling look up tables representative of printer characteristics, to enable the conversion of colors defined in a first color space to colors defined in a printer color space, and more particularly to a method of blending or combining the characteristics represented by such tables. But Rolleston does not explicitly specify stored data, however, Syeda teaches in (col. 9, lines 50-55) by well-known look-up methods, the database receiving a semantic user query (input data) for images having sky, grass, skin, etc. (color specification values) will use the color region index to locate and retrieve (stored data) relevant images and regions that possess (calculate a colorant) the query

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surface. An appropriate GUI is then used to display the retrieved images for the user (target color). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Syeda into Rolleston in order to improve color stability that involve mapping RGB color space into a more stable representation, the invention uses an optimal color space and creates a color code book, which provides a simple and compact representation of color surfaces present in a collection of images.

2. Claim 2.

“The CCM calculating system as claimed in claim 1 comprising a server storing said color data, wherein said calculating means calculates said blending ratio using said server”, Rolleston teaches in (cols. 3; 4, lines 58-67; 1-8) color printer responsive to printer signals to deposit printer colorants on a medium in accordance with printer signals received, is calibrated by operating the color printer with printer signals selected to cause the printer to print color samples on the medium; measuring the color samples to determine a first colorimetric response of the printer to the printer signals using the first measured colorimetric response to generate a first mapping of colorimetric values to printer signals; using the first measured colorimetric response or a subsequent measured colorimetric response to generate at least one additional mapping of colorimetric values to printer signals; storing the first and additional mappings in a color conversion memory producing printer signals as a function of the first and additional mappings stored in the color conversion memory to convert color definitions from a first color space to the printer signals suitable for producing a corresponding response at the color.

3. Claim 3.

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“The CCM calculating system as claimed in claim 1, further comprising a color specification value displaying means for displaying color specification values included in said input data of color specification values”, Rolleston teaches in (cols. 3; 4, lines 58-67; 1-8) color printer responsive to printer signals to deposit printer colorants on a medium in accordance with printer signals received, is calibrated by operating the color printer with printer signals selected to cause the printer to print color samples on the medium; measuring the color samples to determine a first colorimetric response of the printer to the printer signals using the first measured colorimetric response to generate a first mapping of colorimetric values to printer signals; using the first measured colorimetric response or a subsequent measured colorimetric response to generate at least one additional mapping of colorimetric values to printer signals; storing the first and additional mappings in a color conversion memory producing printer signals as a function of the first and additional mappings stored in the color conversion memory to convert color definitions from a first color space to the printer signals suitable for producing a corresponding response at the color.

4. Claim 4.

“The CCM calculating system as claimed in claim 1, further comprising a correcting means for correcting said color specification values displayed on said displaying means”, Rolleston teaches in (cols. 3; 4, lines 58-67; 1-8) color printer responsive to printer signals to deposit printer colorants on a medium in accordance with printer signals received, is calibrated (correction) by operating the color printer with printer signals selected to cause the printer to print color samples on the medium; measuring the color samples to determine a first colorimetric response of the printer to the printer signals using the first measured colorimetric response to generate a first

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mapping of colorimetric values to printer signals; using the first measured colorimetric response or a subsequent measured colorimetric response to generate at least one additional mapping of colorimetric values to printer signals; storing the first and additional mappings in a color conversion memory producing printer signals as a function of the first and additional mappings stored in the color conversion memory to convert color definitions from a first color space to the printer signals suitable for producing a corresponding response at the color.

5. Claim 6.

“The CCM calculating system as claimed in claim 1, further comprising blending ratio displaying means for displaying said calculated blending ratio of colorants”, Rolleston teaches in (cols. 3; 4, lines 58-67; 1-8) color printer responsive to printer signals to deposit printer colorants on a medium in accordance with printer signals received, is calibrated by operating the color printer with printer signals selected to cause the printer to print color samples on the medium; measuring the color samples to determine a first colorimetric response of the printer to the printer signals using the first measured colorimetric response to generate a first mapping of colorimetric values to printer signals; using the first measured colorimetric response or a subsequent measured colorimetric response to generate at least one additional mapping of colorimetric values to printer signals; storing the first and additional mappings in a color conversion memory producing printer signals as a function of the first and additional mappings stored in the color conversion memory to convert color definitions from a first color space to the printer signals suitable for producing a corresponding response at the color.

6. Claim 7.

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“The CCM calculating system as claimed in claim 6, wherein said color data includes data of costs of colorants, said calculating means provides a plurality of said blending ratios of colorants and calculates the total cost of each of said calculated blending ratios based on said data of costs of colorants, and said blending ratio displaying means displays said plurality of blending ratios arranged in the descending order or the ascending order in terms of said total cost”, Rolleston teaches in (col. 3, lines 42-46) on is required only in a portion of the overall color gamut of a printer. Recalibration of the entire space is costly in terms of processing time. It would be desirable to only recalibrate a portion of the color space, or alternatively, to use the best portions of the color space mapping. But Rolleston does not explicitly specify the descending order or the ascending order. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person of ordinary skill in the art to employ blending ratios arranged in the descending order or the ascending order since it has been held that omission of an element perform the same functions as before.

7. Claim 9.

“The CCM calculating system as claimed in claim 1, wherein said color data is provided based on data obtained by the measurement by means of a spectrophotometer”, the step is obvious because a spectrophotometer is for measuring the relative intensities of light in different parts of a spectrum.

8. Claim 10.

“The CCM calculating system as claimed in claim 1, wherein said color data is provided based on data obtained by the measurement by means of a colorimeter”, the step is obvious because a colorimeter is for determining and specifying colors.



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## 9. Claim 11.

“A CCM calculating method for calculating a blending ratio of colorants based on stored color data, said method comprising the steps of: receiving data of color specification values corresponding to a desired target color; and calculating a blending ratio of colorants for reproducing said target color based on said received data of color specification values and said stored color data”, Rolleston teaches in (col. 1, lines 5-10) the invention is directed towards compiling look up tables representative of printer characteristics, to enable the conversion of colors defined in a first color space to colors defined in a printer color space, and more particularly to a method of blending or combining the characteristics represented by such tables. But Rolleston does not explicitly specify stored data, however, Syeda teaches in (col. 9, lines 50-55) by well-known look-up methods, the database receiving a semantic user query (input data) for images having sky, grass, skin, etc. (color specification values) will use the color region index to locate and retrieve (stored data) relevant images and regions that possess (calculate a colorant) the query surface. An appropriate GUI is then used to display the retrieved images for the user (target color). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Syeda into Rolleston in order to improve color stability that involve mapping RGB color space into a more stable representation, the invention uses an optimal color space and creates a color code book, which provides a simple and compact representation of color surfaces present in a collection of images.

## 10. Claim 12.

“A computer-readable medium having a program of instructions for execution by the computer to perform a CCM calculation processing for providing a blending ratio of colorants based on

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stored color data, said CCM calculation processing comprising the steps of: receiving data of color specification values corresponding to a desired target color; and calculating a blending ratio of colorants for reproducing said target color based on said received data of color specification values and said stored color data”, Rolleston teaches in (col. 1, lines 5-10) the invention is directed towards compiling look up tables representative of printer characteristics, to enable the conversion of colors defined in a first color space to colors defined in a printer color space, and more particularly to a method of blending or combining the characteristics represented by such tables. But Rolleston does not explicitly specify stored data, however, Syeda teaches in (col. 9, lines 50-55) by well-known look-up methods, the database receiving a semantic user query (input data) for images having sky, grass, skin, etc. (color specification values) will use the color region index to locate and retrieve (stored data) relevant images and regions that possess (calculate a colorant) the query surface. An appropriate GUI is then used to display the retrieved images for the user (target color). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Syeda into Rolleston in order to improve color stability that involve mapping RGB color space into a more stable representation, the invention uses an optimal color space and creates a color code book, which provides a simple and compact representation of color surfaces present in a collection of images.

**Claim 8 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rolleston as, and further in view of Washio.**

11. Claim 8.

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“The CCM calculating system as claimed in claim 1, wherein first difference of hues, lightnesses or chromas of said target color and a test sample for toning with one light irradiated is different from second difference of hues, lightnesses or chromas of said target color and said test sample with another light irradiated, and wherein said system further comprises means for calculating said blending ratio of colorants which may effectively decrease the difference between said first difference and said second difference”, Rolleston teaches in (col. 4, lines 9-15) the second look up table (hues, lightnesses or chromas) may differ from the first look up table due to the creation method although using the same set of color samples, or the second look up table may differ from the first look up table due to using a different set of color samples. But Rolleston does not explicitly specify the chromatic, however, Washio et al. teaches in (col. 2, lines 35-45) a color image processing apparatus, in which a color or monochromatic document is discriminated by counting the color code of each pixel respectively in chromatic and achromatic colors in the document, a color code is generated by changing a color region to be assigned to chromatic color or achromatic color in accordance with the density gradient of color reading signal, and the document discrimination is carried out by counting this color code.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Washio into Rolleston in order to provide a color image processing apparatus capable of improving the color reproduction of a tonal image having a low chroma to obtain a better tonal characteristic, and at the same time, improving the resolution of a character image to reduce color ghost.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 5 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

12. Claim 5 recites the limitation " color chips, colorants, resins or applications ". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. Applicant should be able to define the limitations of following parameters "color chips, colorants, resins or applications" in detail.

***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Javid A Amini whose telephone number is 703-605-4248. The examiner can normally be reached on 8-4pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Razavi can be reached on 703-305-4713. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-746-8705 for regular communications and 703-746-8705 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-306-0377.

Javid A Amini  
Examiner  
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Javid Amini

May 5, 2003

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'MR', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

**MICHAEL RAZAVI**  
**SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER**  
**TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600**